

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:12:07 ON 13 MAR 2006)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:12:23 ON 13 MAR 2006

L1 0 S TETRABROMOPHTHALIC DIESTER
L2 0 S TETRABROMOPHTHALIC DIESTER
L3 0 S TETRABROMOPHTHALIC ESTER
L4 661 S TETRABROMOPHTHALIC?
L5 109 S L4 AND ESTER
L6 15 S L4 AND DIESTER
L7 10 S L6 AND PY<2003
L8 2 S L7 AND HALF AND ESTER

=>

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:186421 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:231080
 TITLE: Process for preparing dialkyl tetrahalophthalates for use as flame retardants or plasticizers for plastics
 INVENTOR(S): Day, James F.; Good, James J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Unitex Chemical Corp., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5728323	A	19980317	US 1995-554262	19951106 <--
			US 1995-554262	19951106

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AB A tetrahalophthalic anhydride or acid is dissolved in excess C1-18 alkanols. Residual sulfuric acid, not completely removed in prior methods, is removed by treatment with magnesium acetate or multiple water washes for improving color of final products. The mass is esterified with a tetraalkyl titanate, and residual acidic components are removed by treatment with magnesium silicate. These treatments improve processability, production cycle time, product color, clarity and purity. Thus, a **tetrabromophthalic** anhydride (H₂SO₄ content 0.08-0.15%) was esterified in this manner to give a **diester** where 2-ethylhexanol and 2-ethylhexyl titanate were used as solvent and catalyst, resp.

REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:435026 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:35026
 TITLE: Batch esterification process for producing tetrabromophthalate diesters
 INVENTOR(S): Tarbit, Brian
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Great Lakes Chemical Europe Ltd., Switz.
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9410123	A1	19940511	WO 1993-EP3048	19931102 <--
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5332859	A	19940726	US 1992-970919	19921103 <--
EP 667849	A1	19950823	EP 1993-924566	19931102 <--
R: BE, DE, FR, GB, NL				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AB Tetrabromophthalate **diester** flame retardants, having consistent product characteristics, are prep'd by (a) reacting in a first batch at approx. 150° a C2-6 polyhydric alc. (e.g., diethylene glycol), an alkylene oxide (e.g., ethylene oxide, propylene oxide), and **tetrabromophthalic** anhydride in a mole ratio of 1.6-1.9:1.3-1.5:1, resp., in an organic solvent (e.g., PhMe, xylenes, C₆H₆, etc.), (b) recovering the organic solvent by distillation, (c) analyzing the recovered organic solvent to determine its alkylene oxide content, and (d) preparing a second batch by repeating step (a) using the recovered solvent to achieve the same mole ratio.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:219566 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:219566
 TITLE: Halogen-containing aromatic diester flame retardants for organic polymers
 INVENTOR(S): Nishibori, Setsuo; Kondo, Hideto
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dai Ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co Ltd, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

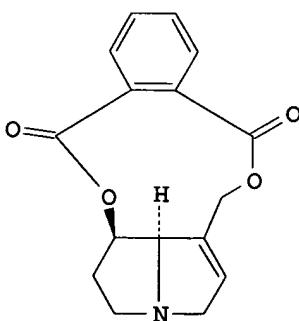
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 05295163	A2	19931109	JP 1992-131723	19920423 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1992-131723	19920423
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	120:219566		
GI				

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Aromatic diesters I (A = II, III; X = Br, Cl, iodo; R1 = H, C1-9 alkyl, PhCHMe, R2 = H, C1-9 alkyl, PhCHMe; R3 = H, Me; h, i, j, l = 0-5 integer; k = 1-4 integer; m = 0-6 integer) are useful for flame retardants for organic polymers. Thus, 0.5 mol **tetrabromophthalic anhydride** was treated with 0.5 mol tribromophenol ethylene oxide adduct and 0.55 mol tribromophenol glycidyl ether in MePh to give a phthalic ester IV, 15 parts of which was mixed with 100 parts high impact polystyrene and 3 parts Sb2O3 to give a test piece, which showed UL-94 inflammability V-0 and good weather resistance.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:176707 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:176707
 TITLE: Synthesis of macrocyclic pyrrolizidine alkaloid analogs from (-)-(7R,8R)-1-(chloromethyl)-1,2-didehydro-7-hydroxypyrrrolizinium chloride
 AUTHOR(S): Burton, Michael; Robins, David J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, UK
 SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 1: Organic and Bio-Organic Chemistry (1972-1999) (1986), (4), 585-9
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 106:176707
 GI



AB Treatment of the (-)-hydrochloride of (7R,8R)-1-chloromethyl-1,2-didehydro-7-hydroxypyrrrolizidine with a series of aromatic and unsatd. anhydrides at

room temperature gave the corresponding macrocyclic diesters of retronecine. The reaction probably takes place by initial formation of the 7-monoesters of the allylic chloride, followed by intramolecular nucleophilic substitution of the chlorine by carboxylate anion. A range of ten-membered, e.g. I, macrocyclic diesters of retronecine and one example each of an 11-membered and 12-membered pyrrolizidine alkaloid analog, were prepared

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:178972 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:178972
 TITLE: Allylic esters of tetrabromophthalic acid
 INVENTOR(S): Finley, Joseph H.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): FMC Corp., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4375551	A	19830301	US 1981-303644	19810918 <--
EP 75289	A1	19830330	EP 1982-108591	19820917 <--
EP 75289	B1	19850102		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 58069837	A2	19830426	JP 1982-161116	19820917 <--
JP 60024093	B4	19850611		
AU 8288489	A1	19830505	AU 1982-88489	19820917 <--
AU 532219	B2	19830922		
ZA 8206862	A	19830727	ZA 1982-6862	19820917 <--
ES 515777	A1	19831101	ES 1982-515777	19820917 <--
AT 11038	E	19850115	AT 1982-108591	19820917 <--
CA 1197260	A1	19851126	CA 1982-416147	19821123 <--
IL 67449	A1	19851129	IL 1982-67449	19821210 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1981-303644	A 19810918
			EP 1982-108591	A 19820917

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 98:178972

AB Allylic esters of tetrabromophthalic acid are formed using allylic alcohols both as reactant and solvent. In the 1st step, the alc. and a base are reacted with tetrabromophthalic anhydride to form the half-ester Na salt. In the 2nd step, the half-ester Na salt is reacted with an allylic halide to form the diester, which crystallizes from solution. The excess solvent can be treated to recover the raw materials or recycled.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:122565 HCPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90:122565
 TITLE: Polymeric flame-retardant thermoplastic resins
 INVENTOR(S): Arthur, Ralph P.; Turner, Roy M.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Borg-Warner Corp., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4132748	A	19790102	US 1977-790634	19770425 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1977-790634	A 19770425
AB Flame-retardant thermoplastic resins were prepared using poly(ethylene tetrabromophthalate) (I) [31546-33-5] and Sb2O3. Thus, 2320 g tetrabromophthalic anhydride was added to 930 g ethylene glycol at 155°C, stirred 8 h at 165°C and worked up to give the diester [15286-81-4] m. 35-50°C. The diester (500 g) was heated to 145°C with 2 g Sb2O3 and 0.35 g				

tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite, and the pressure was adjusted to 20 mm and condensation to I continued 10 h at 185°C. ABS polymer [9003-56-9] 100, Sb2O3 7.5 and I 25 parts were mixed 3 min at 320°F and compression-molded at 300°F to give test specimens with oxygen index 31.5, UL-94 rating V-O and falling dart impact 4-6 ft-lbs, compared to 28.5, V-O and 2-4, resp., for a composition containing 22 parts 1,2-bis(tribromophenoxy)ethane in place of I.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:565070 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:165070

TITLE: Thermoplastic ingredient for molding compounds

INVENTOR(S): Roberts, Michael G.; Matuszak, Michael L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp. Division of U. S. 3,843,750.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3891596	A	19750624	US 1974-484641	19740701 <--
US 3843750	A	19741022	US 1973-361663	19730518 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1973-361663	A3 19730518

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Thermoplastic polymers derived in part from a monounsatd. diester of a halogenated dicarboxylic acid is added to a filled unsatd. polyester resin to reduce mold shrinkage and improve the fire resistance. Thus, tetrabromophthalic anhydride [632-79-1] was esterified with BuOH [71-36-3] in the presence of p-MeC6H4SO3H and the product esterified with 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate [818-61-1] in the presence of p-MeOC6H4OH to give 2-(acryloyloxy)ethyl butyl tetrabromophthalate (I) [54291-93-9]. I was copolymd. with styrene and acrylic acid to give a thermoplastic polymer [54301-79-0], a styrene solution of which was mixed with a styrene solution of poly(propylene maleate phthalate) [25266-46-0], peroxide catalysts, Zn stearate, CaCO3, clay, and chalked glass fibers, and the premix was molded for 3 min at 280-300°F and 2000 psi to give a sample with better fire resistance than a control containing polystyrene as thermoplastic polymer and a sep. fire retardant.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:97634 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:97634

TITLE: Heat-hardenable liquid resin composition from a

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): copolymer of a vinyl compound and a carboxylic acid

SOURCE: Dow Chemical Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1517845		19680322	FR	19661228 <--

AB A composition containing a vinyl- α , β -unsatd. carboxylic acid or anhydride interpolymer dissolved in a vinyl monomer with a small amount of α , β -unsatd. acid monomer, a crosslinking agent, and a free-radical catalyst is used in the preparation of laminates which are cured at high temps. The composition is liquid at room temperature and cures without shrinking. Thus, 100 parts of a 10% solution containing 62.4% styrene (I), 2.9% maleic anhydride (II), and 34.7% of a 9:1 I-II interpolymer in MeCOEt with a viscosity of 1.5 cp. at 25° was mixed with 3.76 parts propylene glycol, 1 part Bz2O2, and 0.2 part Co naphthenate. The solution was applied to 12 sheets of glass cloth, which were kept at room temperature for 24 hrs. and then laminated by heating at 130° for 1 hr. at 3.8 kg./cm.2

pressure. The laminate was held at 130° for 24 hrs. to give a 3.2-cm. sheet with 3780 kg./cm.2 flexural resistance at room temperature, which decreased to 3430 kg./cm.2 at 71°. Other similar compns. were prepared containing the crosslinking agents 1,5-pentanediol, polyethylene glycol, hydroxypropylglycerol, trans-2,3-dibromo-2-butene-1,4-diol, glycerol, a 1-allyl alc. copolymer, **tetrabromophthalic anhydride-ethylene glycol diester**, propylene oxide-bisphenol A polyether, bisphenol A diglycidyl ether, bromobisphenol A diglycidyl ether, an epoxidized novolak resin, epoxidized polybutadiene, styrene oxide, methylene-4,4'-dianiline, and monoethanolamine, vinyl cyanide, vinyl acetate, Et acrylate, Me methacrylate, p-chlorostyrene, α -methylstyrene, and mixts. of I with diallyl phthalate, hydroxyethyl acrylate, ethylene dimethacrylate, and trimethylolpropane diallyl ether, itaconic acid, acrylic acid, II ethyl semi-ester, the addition product of diethanolamine and II, and I- α -methylstyrene-II, Me vinyl ether-II, I-butadiene-isotridecanoic acid maleate, monochlorostyrene-II, and vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate-II interpolymers.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:78704 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:78704

TITLE: **Tetrabromophthalic anhydride in flame-retardant polyurethane foams**

AUTHOR(S): Pape, Peter G.; Sanger, Joseph E.; Nametz, Richard C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Michigan Chem. Corp., St. Louis, MI, USA

SOURCE: Annu. Tech. Conf., Soc. Plast. Eng., Tech. Pap., 26th (1968), 695-8. Soc. of Plast. Eng., Inc.: Greenwich, Conn.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AB **Tetrabromophthalic anhydride (I)** was treated with a 5% molar excess of an alc. containing ≥ 2 OH groups at $\leq 130^\circ$ in the presence of an alkali metal or alkaline earth salt or alkylammonium salt, giving a hydroxyalkyl half-ester of **tetrabromophthalic acid**. Propylene oxide (II) was then added at 115-30° until the acid number of the product was <1, giving the 2-hydroxypropyl hydroxyalkyl **diester**. Alcs. used were glycerol, ethylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, 2-methyl-2,4-pentanediol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, sorbitol-based hexol (Niax LS-650) (III), a long-chain triol (Poly-G 3030 PG), and diethylene glycol (IV). The products were often highly viscous. IV gave the **diester** with the lowest viscosity, and also provided the most fluidity during the initial stages of the reaction. Polyurethane foams were prepared by mixing polyols, a **diester**, and 16% of a blowing agent (Refrigerant 11), adding 1.05 equivalent of a polyisocyanate (Mondur MR), 1% surfactant (DC-199), and 0.3% amine catalyst (C-16), stirring for 15 sec. with a high-speed paint stirrer, and pouring the mixture into a shoe box for foaming. Cream times of 20 sec., a rise time of 180 sec., and tack-free times of 270 min. were generally observed. Foams with excellent cell structure and smooth skins were formed. The polyol mixture contained the **diester** (V) from I, II, and IV, polypropylene glycol triol (PPG-400) (VI), an amine-based polyol (Quadrol) (VII), and a sorbitol-based polyol (G-2406) (VIII). Flammability was determined according to ASTM D 1692 on foams aged at least 24 hrs. before testing. The results are shown in a table. The I-II-III-**diester** was also used as a flame retardant in rigid foams containing a sorbitol-based polyol (G-2406), a tin catalyst (T-12), and an amine catalyst (Thancat DME). The use of an amine-based polyol (Tanol R-350-X) with inherent catalytic and flame-retardant activity gave excellent results. Foam prepared with the later polyol had good dimensional stability of +8 to +10% volume change after 7 days at 100% relative humidity and 70°. V had a good synergistic flame-retardant effect when used in conjunction with Sb203.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:410860 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:10860

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:1949g-h,1950a-b

TITLE: Flame-retardant polyolefin compositions

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hercules Powder Co.

SOURCE: 8 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GB 991159		19650505	GB 1964-2473	19640120 <--
US 3216960		19651109	US 1963-253296	19630123 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US	19630123

AB For use in shipboard cables, television leadin wires, transformer cases, and other applications requiring flame resistance in addition to the phys. and mech. properties of polyethylene (I) and polypropylene (II), a composition contains $\geq 50\%$ of a solid I or II, 3-20% of a halogenated organic derivative (e.g. chlorinated paraffin wax, **tetrabromophthalic anhydride**, or chlorendic anhydride) containing 50-80% halogen, 3-15% of a compound of a Group VA element (e.g. Bi₂O₃, As₂S₃, and especially Sb₂O₃), and 1-15% of an organic pyrophosphate having the formula [HO(CH(Me)CH₂O)_nP(:O)(OR)]₂O (III), in which R is an alkyl, aryl, haloalkyl, or haloaryl group and n = 1-3; the combined amts. of the halogenated derivative and the Group VA compound are $\geq 8\%$ of the total composition. Thus, a blend of powdered I 75, chlorinated paraffin (.apprx.70% Cl) 14, Sb₂O₃ 7, and III (in which R is Bu and n = 2) 4 parts was molded and compared in flame resistance and strength with a control sample not containing III and an unmodified sample of I. The samples were classified as nonburning, self-extinguishing, and burning, resp. and had yield strengths of 3490, 3400, and 3520 psi., resp. Comparable results were obtained when II was used and (or) when R was Ph and n was 2. The addition of III permits a reduction of the concns. of halogen-containing compds. and metal derivs. with improved flame retardancy and no major decrease in phys. and mech. properties.

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Freeform Search

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Search History

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<u>L23</u> 5329054.pn.	1	<u>L23</u>
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<u>L20</u> 14 and (ester or diester).ti.	135	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u> 14 and (ester or diester)	1704	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u> bromophthalic diester.ti.	0	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u> bromophthalic ester.ti.	0	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u> tetrabromophthalic ester.ti.	0	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u> tetrabromophthalic diester.ti.	2	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u> bromobenzoate diester.ti.	0	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u> tetrabromobenzoate diester.ti.	0	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u> tetrabromobenzoate ester.ti.	2	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u> tetrahalophthalic ester.ti.	0	<u>L11</u>

<u>L10</u>	tetrabromophthalic ester.ti.	0	<u>L10</u>
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<i>DB=USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
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<u>L5</u>	tetrabromophthalic ester	4	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	tetrabromophthalic	2266	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	5728760	6	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and tetrabromophthalic	2	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	brominated benzoate	7	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 8 of 8 returned.

1. Document ID: US 5332859 A

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L21: Entry 1 of 8

File: USPT

Jul 26, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5332859

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5332859 A

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Process for producing tetrabromophthalic diesters

DATE-ISSUED: July 26, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Tarbit, Brian	Northumberland			GB3

US-CL-CURRENT: 560/83; 560/79, 560/91, 560/93, 560/98

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KIMC	Drawn D
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2. Document ID: US 4128526 A

L21: Entry 2 of 8

File: USPT

Dec 5, 1978

US-PAT-NO: 4128526

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4128526 A

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Copolyesters of poly(alkylene glycol aromatic acid esters) and diesters comprising aromatic diols

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KIMC	Drawn D
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3. Document ID: US 3989653 A

L21: Entry 3 of 8

File: USPT

Nov 2, 1976

US-PAT-NO: 3989653

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3989653 A

** See image for Certificate of Correction **

TITLE: Diesters of tetrabromophthalic anhydride

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn D](#)

4. Document ID: US 3929866 A

L21: Entry 4 of 8

File: USPT

Dec 30, 1975

US-PAT-NO: 3929866

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3929866 A

TITLE: Diesters of tetrabromophthalic anhydride

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn D](#)

5. Document ID: US 20050045858 A1, WO 2005023927 A1

L21: Entry 5 of 8

File: DWPI

Mar 3, 2005

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2005-221237

DERWENT-WEEK: 200523

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TITLE: Production of flame retardant formulation having bromine-containing polyol(s), comprises heating mixture of tetrabromophthalic anhydride, aliphatic polyol(s), and liquid straight chain diester(s) of straight-chain alkane dicarboxylic acid

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn D](#)

6. Document ID: US 20050045857 A1

L21: Entry 6 of 8

File: DWPI

Mar 3, 2005

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2005-202031

DERWENT-WEEK: 200523

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TITLE: Flame retardant formulation for forming polymer composition, comprises aliphatic diester(s) of alkane dicarboxylic acid and bromine-containing polyol flame retardant(s) from tetrabromophthalic anhydride, aliphatic polyol, and epoxide

[Full](#) | [Title](#) | [Citation](#) | [Front](#) | [Review](#) | [Classification](#) | [Date](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sequences](#) | [Attachments](#) | [Claims](#) | [KMC](#) | [Drawn D](#)

7. Document ID: NL 7404877 A, DE 2414841 A, FR 2229680 A, JP 50014645 A, US 3929866 A, GB 1443268 A, US 3989653 A, CA 1028346 A, DE 2414841 B, NL 179129 B

L21: Entry 7 of 8

File: DWPI

Nov 20, 1974

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1974-85329V

DERWENT-WEEK: 200394

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TITLE: Tetrabromophthalic diesters of polyhydroxy alcohols - for preparation of flame resistant, self extinguishing polyurethane foams

[Full](#) [Title](#) [Citation](#) [Front](#) [Review](#) [Classification](#) [Date](#) [Reference](#) [Sequences](#) [Attachments](#) [Claims](#) [KOMC](#) [Drawn D](#)

8. Document ID: US 3493535 A

L21: Entry 8 of 8

File: USOC

Feb 3, 1970

US-PAT-NO: 3493535

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3493535 A

TITLE: POLYETHYLENE MALEATE DIESTER GRAFT COPOLYMERS CONTAINING CERTAIN FILLER MATERIAL

DATE-ISSUED: February 3, 1970

INVENTOR-NAME: ZEITLIN ROBERT J

US-CL-CURRENT: 524/94CIPG20060101AC08KC08K3; 524/112, 524/225, 524/307, 524/411, 524/559

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